



CITY OF COVINGTON
ANNUAL POLICE SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS & DATA
2007

Provided for the Residents by:

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Dear Residents of Covington,

I am pleased to present you with Covington's 2007 Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report. This report is designed to provide you with an overall picture of the public safety issues impacting Covington and the successes and continuing efforts by the Covington Police Department and its partners to address your public safety concerns. This year, the format of the report, as well as its name, has been updated to make the information and data more user-friendly and accessible. You can read more about the report's update and contents in the "About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report" section. Please take time to review the entire report for a complete view of trends in Covington.



The year of 2007 was a very active year for your police department. We continue striving to meet the demands as the population increases and new businesses locate in Covington. Overall, Covington is a safe community, comprised of citizens that care about the quality of life of our city. Partnerships with Covington residents and businesses are key to our public safety efforts. This past year we worked with Kent School District Security Department and Wal-Mart to present a "Bicycle Safety Rodeo." The Covington Police, Public Works Department, City Clerk and the Kent School District created an educational campaign to keep residents and students informed about the progress of the city's largest traffic roundabout and how to safely navigate this 'new' traffic feature. The 2007 National Night Out event was the biggest ever for Covington. Seven neighborhoods invited police, council members and staff to their gatherings and very positive community development resulted.

The Covington Police Department continued to work with the Public Works and Community Development departments in hosting three open houses at City Hall. All homeowner associations, business organizations and community groups were invited to see what is currently happening in the city, ask questions and share concerns for their neighborhoods. We are pleased to see attendance increasing as we get to know the citizens better as a result of more direct communications. We plan to continue these open houses in 2008 and hope you will join us.

It is important to mention that Covington's population has increased to more than 17,000 and several new businesses have now opened. New housing developments continue to sell new homes, while two major retailers, Home Depot and Costco, anticipate opening their doors in the third or fourth quarter of 2008. All this will contribute to more calls for service for the Police Department. The Covington City Council approved two additional reactive patrol officer positions that will come on board in mid 2008. This is in response to the existing growth and the Council's continued efforts to improve officer safety, shorten response times, and meet citizen expectations of a safer community.

I hope you find this report useful and informative. We continuously strive to improve our services to the City of Covington and look forward to working with the citizens to provide a safe community to live and work in 2008.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kevin Klason, Chief of Police
City of Covington Police Department

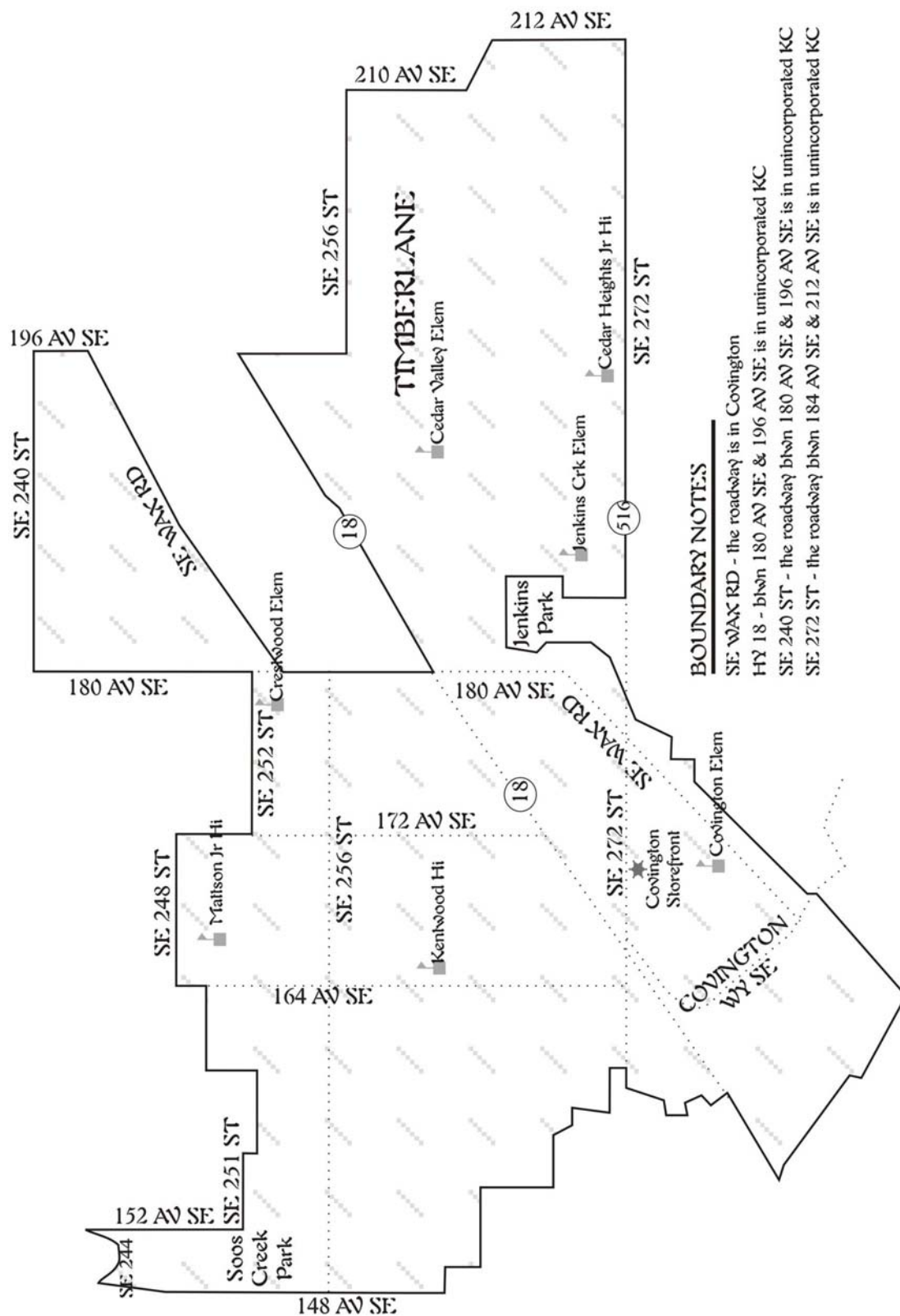


City of Covington Administration

MAYOR	Margaret Harto
COUNCIL MEMBERS	Mark Lanza Marlla Mhoon Jim Scott Bud Sizemore Wayne Snoey Jeff Wagner
CITY MANAGER	Derek Matheson
CHIEF OF POLICE	Chief Kevin Klason



City of Covington Patrol Area



About

A Letter from the Police Chief	2
City of Covington Administration	3
City of Covington Patrol Area	4
About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report	6
Covington Police Department Mission, Goals, & Core Values	6

Police Service Highlights

Covington's Crime Rate	8
Part I Violent Crimes against People	9
Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property	10
Traffic and Automobile Incident Information	11
Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest	13
Adult and Juvenile Charges and Arrests	13
Calls for Police Assistance	14
Response Times to High Priority Calls	15
Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents	16
Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer	16
Costs of Police Services per Capita	17
Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value	17
Complaints against Officers	18
City Cost Comparison	19

Police Service Data

Crime Summary	21
Part I and II Offense Detail	22
Domestic Violence Offense Detail	23
Adult and Juvenile Charge, Arrest, and Citation Detail	24
Traffic Enforcement Activity Detail	25
Special Operations Activity Detail	26
Major and Special Investigations Detail	27
Glossary of Terms	28



About the Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report

The Annual Police Service Highlights & Data Report contains information on the service efforts and accomplishments of the Covington Police Department to support its mission, goals, and objectives. The goal of the report is to keep the City of Covington residents, staff, administrators, and elected officials informed of police service and crime activity in the city. The report is produced by the City of Covington Police Department in partnership with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) Research, Planning and Informational Services and Contracts Units. Questions about the report can be directed to the Covington Chief of Police.

The Police Service Highlights section gives a narrative of police efforts and year-to-year comparisons of selected crime and police service data. Most of the data in this section is taken from the Police Services Data section unless otherwise indicated as being from a difference source.

The Police Service Data section provides further detailed crime and police service data. Please note that numbers in this section may differ slightly from numbers in the Police Services Highlights due to rounding differences.

Covington Police Department Mission, Goals, & Core Values

Mission

The mission of the Covington Police Department is to prevent crime and create an environment where people feel safe, while providing quality, professional law enforcement services designed to improve public safety.

Core Values

The Covington Police are committed to the core values of Leadership, Integrity, Service and Teamwork. We firmly believe in our core values and let these values guide all work that we do in the community.

Goals & Objectives

In order to realize this mission, the City of Covington Police Department has adopted the following goals and objectives:

Goal # 1: Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Objective: Use information for crime analysis

Objective: Apprehend offenders

Objective: Prevent crime

Objective: Improve residents' feeling of security

Goal # 2: Provide high-quality, cost-effective, and accountable services to the City of Covington

Objective: Provide responsive services to residents.

Objective: Provide cost-effective services to residents.

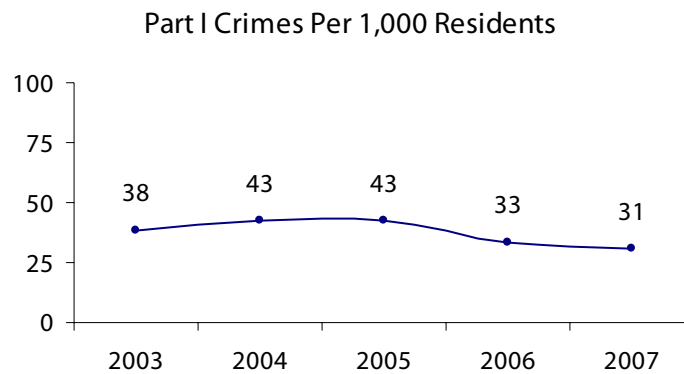


City of Covington **Police Service Highlights** 2007



Covington's Crime Rate

The Crime Rate is a calculation of the number of Part I Crimes divided by population in thousands. Part I Crimes is a category of crimes established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It includes criminal homicide (which includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, but excludes deaths by negligence, attempts to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, justifiable homicide, and traffic fatalities), forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.



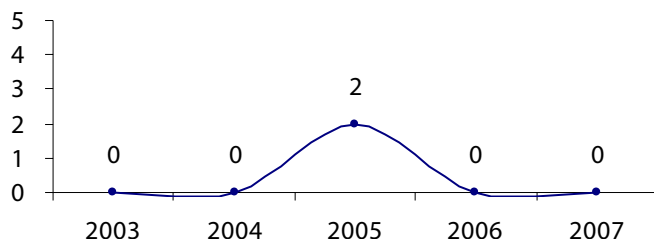
Source: Police Services Data



Part I Violent Crimes against People

Part I Crimes include crimes categorized as “violent crimes” or “crimes against people.” The following are Covington’s Part I Violent Crimes.

Murder

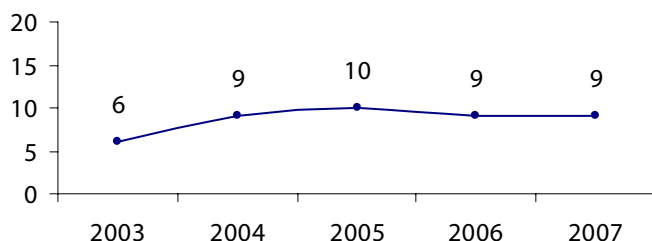


Source for all below: Police Services Data

Murder

The following situations are not included in this crime classification: deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are counted as aggravated assaults.

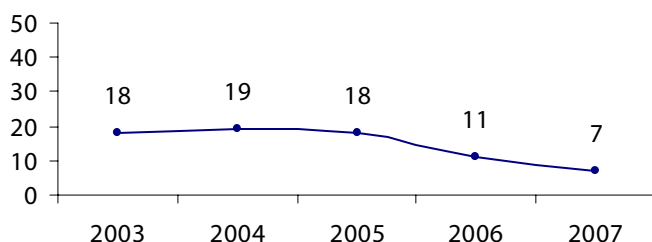
Rape



Rape

Rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape, regardless of the age of the victim, are included in this count. Statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) are excluded.

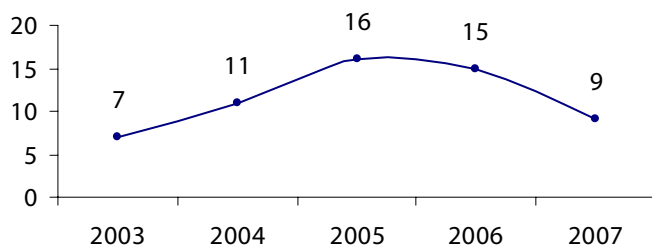
Aggravated Assault



Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Robbery



Robbery

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force, threat of force, violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

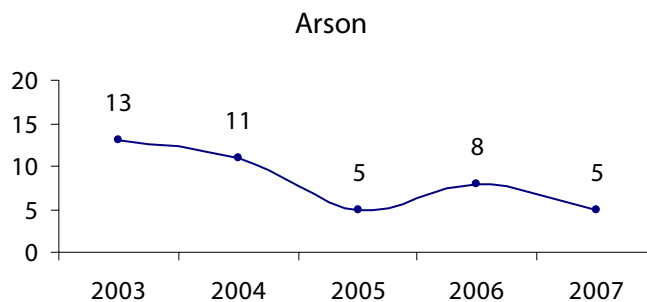


Part I Non-Violent Crimes against Property

The second group of Part I Crimes is known as “non-violent crimes,” “crimes against property,” or “property crimes.” The following are Covington’s Part I Crimes against Property. Information about vehicle theft, also included in this category, can be found with traffic and automobile incident information.

Arson

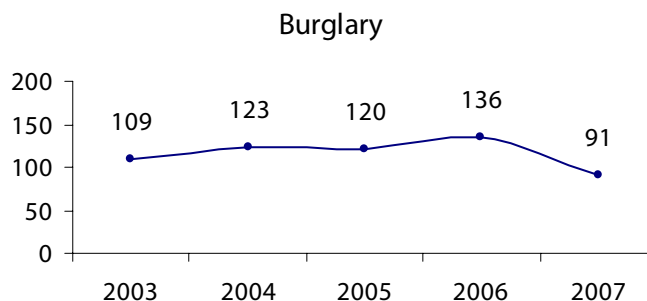
Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another.



Source for all below: Police Services Data

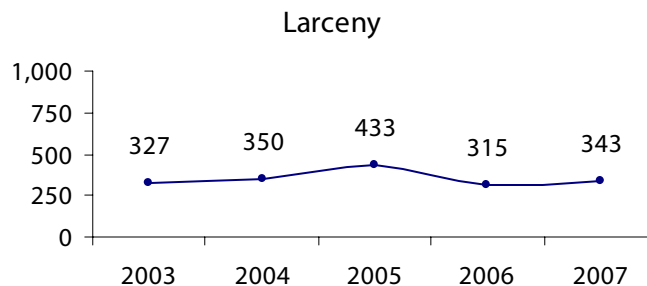
Burglary (breaking or entering)

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a commercial or residential structure with the intent to commit a crime. Attempted forcible entry is included.



Larceny (except vehicles)

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property of any value amount from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles, motor vehicle parts and accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article that is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, forgery, check fraud, and like crimes are excluded.

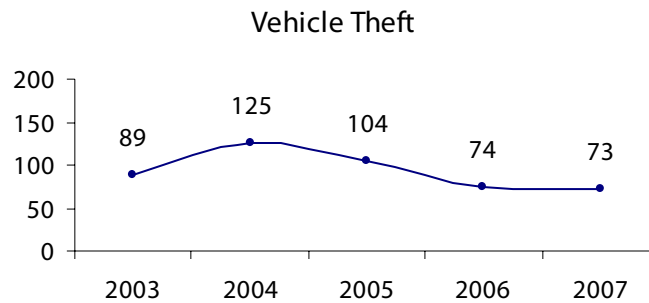


Traffic and Automobile Incident Information

Vehicle theft

Vehicle theft is included in Part I Crimes against Property. It is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, which is defined as being self-propelled and running on a land surface and not on rails.

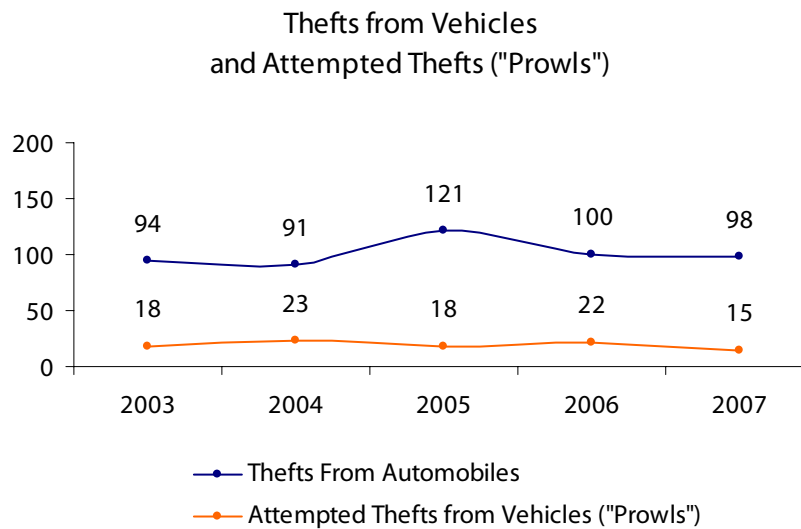
Motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment are specifically excluded from this category.



Source: Police Services Data

Thefts and Attempted Thefts ("Prowls") from Automobiles

A theft or attempted theft ("prowl") from an automobile is the act or attempted act of taking something from the inside of an automobile.

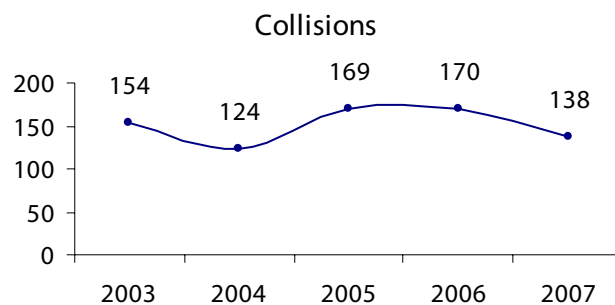


Source: Police Services Data and CAD System



Traffic Collisions

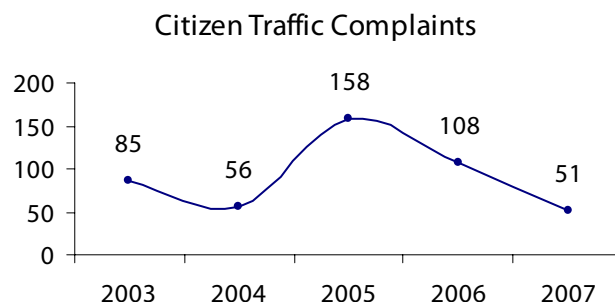
Collision information includes reports for injury, non-injury, and fatality vehicle collisions. Driving under the influence (DUI) collisions are excluded from this category.



Source: Police Services Data

Citizen Traffic Complaints

Citizen traffic complaints include all reports residents make regarding chronic traffic violations and requests for traffic enforcement. Complaints are assigned out to specific traffic enforcement units as well as patrol and are worked on a regular basis. Some complaints are resolved relatively quickly, while others become the site of on-going traffic enforcement projects.



Source: Police Services Data

Traffic Citations

Traffic citations include reports of all moving/hazardous violations (such as all accidents, driving under the influence, speeding, and reckless driving), and non-moving compliance violations (such as defective equipment and parking violations).

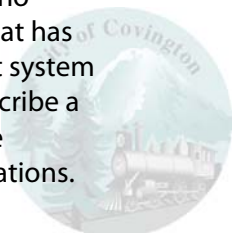
Place holder

This data is not made available by the State of Washington Courts System until April following the year reported. This data will be added to this report and will be made available to the city as soon as possible.

Source: State of Washington Courts

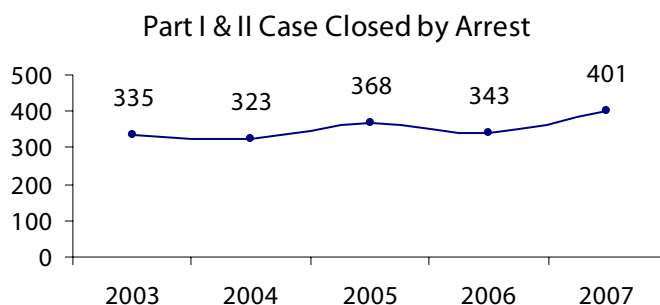


Citation: Often called a "ticket," a citation is a written document issued to a person who commits a crime or violates a law. The citation describes the crime and/or the law that has been violated and identifies the punishment that has been standardized by the court system (i.e., the standardized monetary amounts payable for traffic violations). While citations prescribe a penalty for a crime, they may be challenged through the court system. They usually include instructions for the cited person to appeal the citation. A citation may include multiple violations.



Part I & II Cases Closed by Arrest

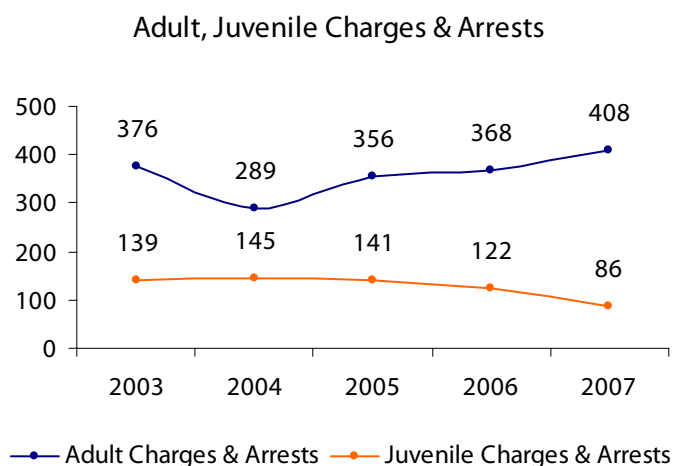
The cases below represent incidents where an officer or detective has recommended that the King County Prosecutor's Office file criminal charges against the case suspect. The city contracts with a private attorney for all misdemeanor prosecution, the County Prosecutor's Office handles all the felony charges. These criminal charges may result in an arrest or another form of punitive action, such as a citation. A prosecuting attorney is solely responsible for the decision to formally file charges and prosecute defendants.



Source: KCSO RPIS Unit

Adult and Juvenile Charges and Arrests

One or more charges can result from a single arrest. Charges also can be filed when probable cause exists against a person who may not have been arrested. The following are the total number of felony and misdemeanor charges and arrests by adult and juvenile status.



Source: Police Services Data

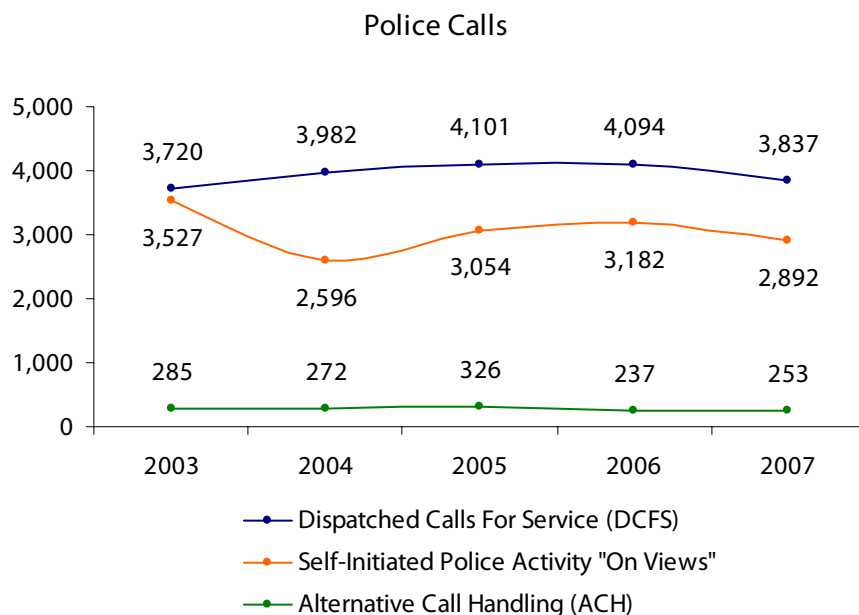


Calls for Police Assistance

The public receives police assistance in a variety of ways. People can call the Emergency 911 Communications Center to have one or more officers dispatched to the field, called a "dispatched call for service." The public can also be assisted when an officer witnesses or "on-views" an accident, crime, or other police need in the field.

In addition to dispatched calls for service and on-views, 911 center operators can take certain types of reports over the phone through alternative call handling (ACH). This allows police officers more time to respond to those who need an officer present at the location of their incident.

Following are the numbers of dispatched calls for service (DCFS), on-views, and alternative call handling (ACH) incidents reported.



Source: Police Services Data and CAD



Dispatched Calls For Service (DCFS): The number of DCFS shown here includes calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and that are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Total DCFS counts, as shown in the Police Service Data section, may be slightly higher (usually less than 5 percent higher).



Response Times to High Priority Calls

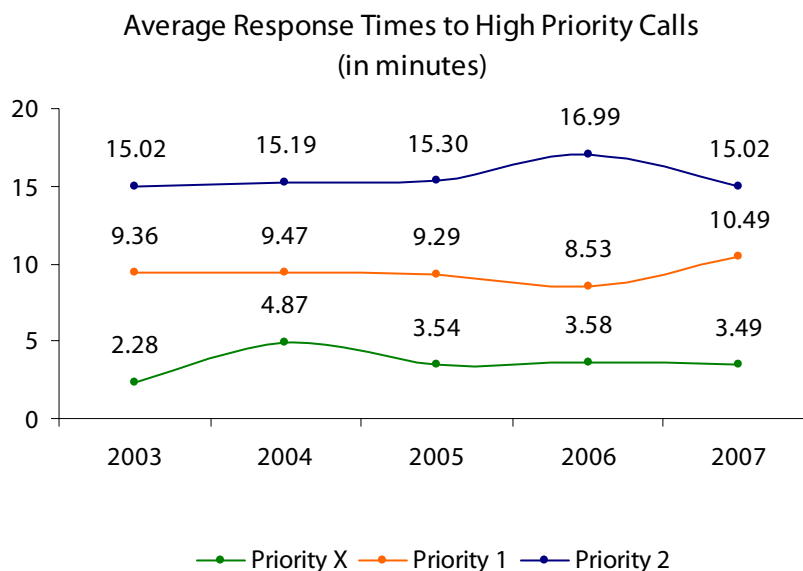
When calls for police assistance are received by the Emergency 911 Communications Center, they are entered into the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and given a "priority" based on the criteria described below. If the call receiver is in doubt as to the appropriate priority, the call is assigned the higher of the two priority designators in question.

"Priority X" designates critical dispatches. These are incidents that pose an obvious danger to the life of an officer or citizen. It is used for felony crimes in-progress where the possibility of confrontation between a victim and suspect exists. Examples include shootings, stabbings, robberies or burglaries.

"Priority 1" designates immediate dispatches. These are calls that require immediate police action. Examples include silent hold up and panic alarms, injury traffic accidents, in-progress crimes or crimes so recent that the suspect may still be in the immediate area.

"Priority 2" designates prompt dispatches. These are calls that could escalate to a more serious degree if not policed quickly. Examples include verbal disturbances and blocking traffic accidents.

Following are the City of Covington's Police response times for the above priority calls. Response times include all time from the receipt of a phone call to the moment an officer arrives at the location of the incident.



Source: Police Services Data

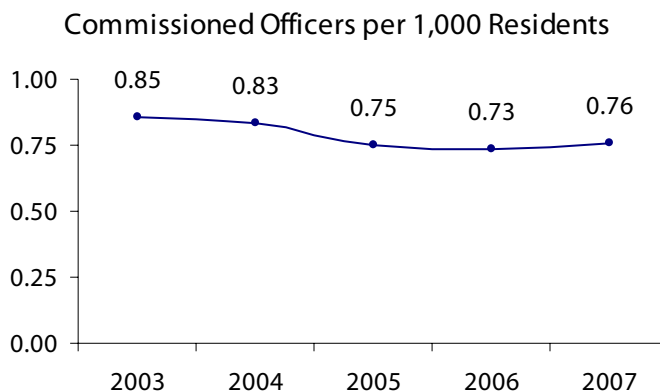


Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD): A computerized communication system used by emergency response agencies for dispatching and tracking calls for emergency assistance.



Commissioned Officers per 1,000 Residents

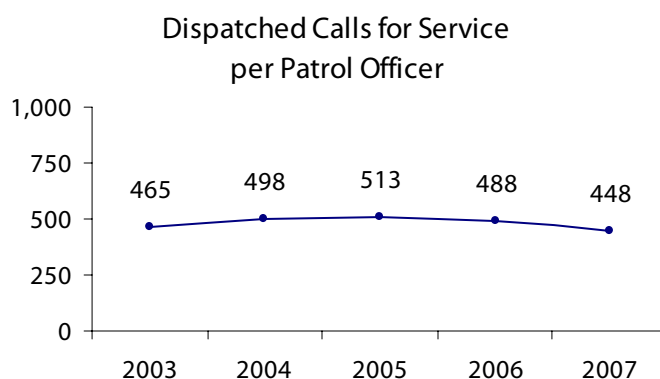
Commissioned officers per 1,000 residents shows how many commissioned police officers are employed by Covington for every 1,000 residents. This number includes commissioned officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions as well as special services officers who work part-time for the city. It does not include professional (i.e. non-commissioned) support staff.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Dispatched Calls for Service (DCFS) per Patrol Officer

Dispatched calls for service (DCFS) per patrol officer is the average number of dispatched calls one patrol officer responds to within a year. This number uses only dispatched calls Covington pays for and does not include the number of responses an officer initiates (such as witnessing and responding to traffic violations, called "on views"). Also, the numbers below are *patrol only* and exclude non-patrol commissioned officers (such as supervisors or special duty officers/detectives).



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

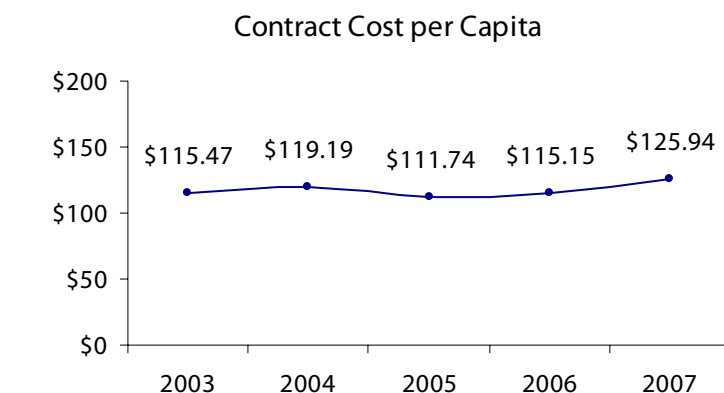


Costs of Police Services per Capita

The City of Covington contracts with the King County Sheriff's Office (KCSO) for police services. Among other benefits, contracting for services from a larger law enforcement agency allows for cost savings through "economies of scale." Specific economies of scale provided through the contract with KCSO include:

- Mutual aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in Washington State
- A large pool of officers if back-up help is necessary
- Coverage if city officers are away
- Expertise of specialized units to assist officers
- More experienced officers to select from for city staffing
- Cost sharing throughout the department to keep city costs down

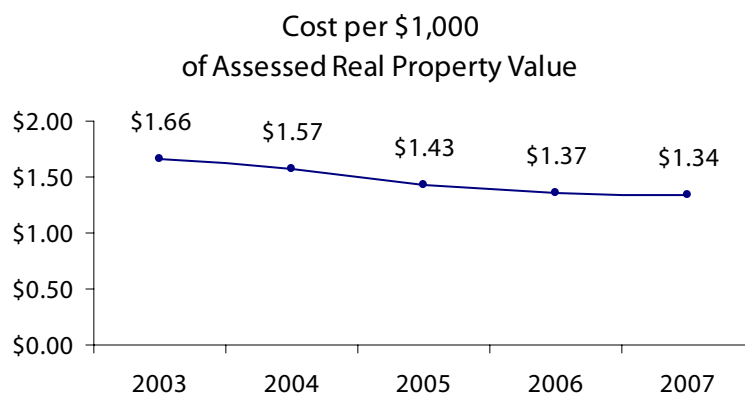
Costs for police services vary depending on a city's resources and the level and type of police services the community wants. The City of Covington may have additional funds or expenditures for special projects or programs as part of the city's law enforcement budget. These additional costs are not reflected in the contract cost per capita, which shows the contract cost for police services divided by Covington's population.



Source: KCSO Contracts Unit

Cost per \$1,000 of Assessed Real Property Value

Cost per \$1,000 of assessed real property value shows Covington's contract cost in relationship to the property values of Covington.



Source: King County Assessor's Office

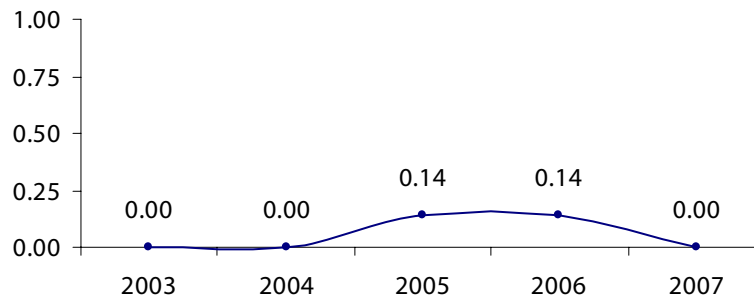


Complaints against Officers

Complaints against city police officers can originate from the public or internal police department personnel. When a complaint is made, the King County Sheriff's Office Internal Investigations Unit (IIU), which reports directly to the Sheriff, will review the complaint and determine whether a formal complaint investigation should be made. The following are the total number of internal and external complaints that were formally investigated for City of Covington officers:

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of Complaints	0	0	1	1	0
Number of Police Contacts (DCFS & Self-initiated "On-View" Police Contacts)	7,247	6,578	7,155	7,276	6,729

Complaints per 1,000 Police Contacts



Source: KCSO Internal Investigations Unit



City Cost Comparison

The city cost comparison study is conducted annually by the King County Sheriff's Office Contracts Unit. The study accounts for city budget differences and may factor in (or factor out) certain line items in an effort to allow for "apples-to-apples" comparison between cities. Cities that provided only partial information for this study are not included below.

Covington's cost per capita shown here is different than the contract cost per capita, which only includes law enforcement contract costs paid to the county. The following budget information is obtained directly from the city's budget, which includes additional funding for extra police services.

City	2007 Police Budget	2007 Population	2007 Budgeted Sworn	Cost/ Capita	Cost/ Sworn	Sworn/ 1000	2006 Crime Rate
Algona	\$709,928	2,725	6.00	\$261	\$118,321	2.20	16.30
Auburn	\$15,715,145	50,424	88.00	\$312	\$178,581	1.75	79.40
Beaux Arts	\$21,640	310	0.10	\$70	\$216,400	0.32	NR
Bellevue	\$36,487,139	118,100	174.00	\$309	\$209,696	1.47	38.10
Bothell	\$10,016,919	32,641	57.00	\$307	\$175,735	1.75	32.10
Burien	\$6,957,408	31,410	39.63	\$222	\$175,559	1.26	67.50
Covington	\$2,241,250	17,190	12.99	\$130	\$172,537	0.76	32.90
Des Moines	\$8,216,075	29,090	47.00	\$282	\$174,810	1.62	45.20
Duvall	\$1,571,373	5,845	16.00	\$269	\$98,211	2.74	6.60
Federal Way	\$19,333,418	87,390	137.00	\$221	\$141,120	1.57	64.00
Kenmore	\$2,647,310	19,940	15.25	\$133	\$173,594	0.76	31.80
Kent	\$23,253,593	86,660	130.00	\$268	\$178,874	1.50	80.00
Kirkland	\$12,023,674	47,890	72.20	\$251	\$166,533	1.51	41.70
Lake Forest Park	\$2,829,172	12,770	21.00	\$222	\$134,722	1.64	26.50
Lynnwood	\$10,852,113	35,490	71.00	\$306	\$152,847	2.00	89.40
Maple Valley	\$2,100,138	20,020	11.81	\$105	\$177,827	0.59	19.20
Mercer Island	\$4,964,895	22,380	31.00	\$222	\$160,158	1.39	22.30
Mukilteo	\$3,285,400	19,940	25.00	\$165	\$131,416	1.25	44.70
Newcastle	\$1,288,566	9,550	7.97	\$135	\$161,677	0.83	33.80
Normandy Park	\$1,767,762	6,435	12.00	\$275	\$147,314	1.86	20.60
North Bend	\$1,257,392	4,705	6.93	\$267	\$181,442	1.47	43.50
Puyallup	\$13,818,253	36,790	58.00	\$376	\$238,246	1.58	84.00
Renton	\$19,750,056	60,290	99.00	\$328	\$199,496	1.64	80.30
Sammamish	\$3,904,790	40,260	23.74	\$97	\$164,481	0.59	12.20
SeaTac	\$7,377,899	25,530	43.90	\$289	\$168,061	1.72	86.40
Seattle	\$208,345,000	586,200	1,277.00	\$355	\$163,152	2.18	75.90
Shoreline	\$8,565,437	53,190	50.24	\$161	\$170,490	0.94	41.80
Skykomish	\$21,063	210	0.13	\$100	\$162,023	0.62	NR
Sumner	\$3,757,510	9,035	20.00	\$416	\$187,876	2.21	60.60
Tukwila	\$11,993,986	18,000	67.00	\$666	\$179,015	3.72	189.60
Woodinville	\$2,048,409	10,390	11.12	\$197	\$184,209	1.07	64.30
Average			84.90	\$249	\$169,175	1.50	52.78



Data sources:

1. City budgets are found on city websites or via city finance personnel.
2. Population is from Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) estimates.
3. Total sworn numbers are from city budgets.
4. Crime rates are from the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC).
Crime rates for 2007 were not yet released at this report's publish date.



City of Covington **Police Service Data** 2007



CRIME SUMMARY

	2006	2007	Percent Change	Crime Rate	Total 2007 Cases Closed
Part I Offenses					
Criminal Homicide	0	0	N/A	0.00	0
Forcible Rape (incl. Attempts)	9	9	0.0%	0.52	4
Robbery	15	9	-40.0%	0.52	1
Aggravated Assault	11	7	-36.4%	0.41	4
Burglary, Commercial	43	32	-25.6%	1.86	1
Burglary, Residential	93	59	-36.6%	3.43	4
Larceny, over \$250	133	162	21.8%	9.42	9
Larceny, under \$250	182	181	-0.5%	10.53	8
Vehicle Theft	74	73	-1.4%	4.25	4
Arson	8	5	-37.5%	0.29	2
Total Part I Offenses	568	537	-5.5%	31.24	37
Total Part II Offenses	817	711	-13.0%	41.36	77

NOTE:

The crime rate is calculated on the basis of 1,000 people (i.e., number of crimes per 1,000 people). The population is 17,190.

ACTIVITY SUMMARY

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Dispatched calls for service	4,098	3,837	-6.4%
Adult charges/arrests	368	408	10.9%
Juvenile charges/arrests	122	86	-29.5%
Traffic enforcement	1,956	1,795	-8.2%
Officers assaulted	0	0	N/A
Total gang-related incidents	7	7	0.0%
Total domestic violence related incidents	103	95	-7.8%
Hate crimes/malicious harassment reports	1	3	200.0%

NOTE:

The domestic violence figures on this page include everything that is related to domestic violence: case reports, citations, follow-ups, assistance rendered to other agencies, FIR's made, etc. They may differ from the figures on page 23, which refer to case reports and citations only.



Part One Offenses	
Criminal Homicide	0
Rape	7
Child Rape	2
Attempted Rape	0
Robbery, Highway	2
Robbery, Commercial	0
Robbery, Gas Station	0
Robbery, Chain Store	3
Robbery, Residence	2
Robbery, Bank	2
Robbery, Misc.	0
Robbery, Carjack	0
Assault, Firearm *	0
Assault, Knife	0
Assault, ODW	2
Assault, Hands	5
Commercial Burglary, FE	22
Commercial Burglary, NF	6
Commercial Burglary, ATT	4
Residential Burglary, FE	32
Residential Burglary, NF	23
Residential Burglary, ATT	4
Larceny, +\$250	162
Larceny, -\$250	181
Auto Theft	69
Truck-Bus Theft	0
Other Vehicle Theft	4
Theft Boat/RV	0
Arson Confirmed	5
Total	537

Part Two Offenses	
Assault Fourth	54
Total Forgery/Fraud *	76
Stolen Property	5
Vandalism	193
Weapons Violations	8
Commercial Vice	0
Total Sexual Offenses *	8
Gambling	0
Total Family/Juvenile *	118
DWI	69
Liquor Violations	11
Disorderly Conduct	0
Kidnapping	1
Trespass	18
Opium, coke, etc.	8
Marijuana	1
Synthetic Narcotics	8
Other Narcotics	1
Hate Crimes	3
Viol. of Court Orders (Misd)	21
Viol. of Court Orders (Felony)	2
All other	106
Total	711

NOTES:

The data on this page includes the domestic violence data listed on page 23. Page 23 refers to domestic violence data only.

*A more detailed section of these categories is listed on page 27.

The number of DCFS (Dispatched Calls for Service) shown here includes all calls recorded by the Emergency 911 Communications Center as being city calls. However, this number may be slightly higher than the number of DCFS shown in the Police Service Highlights section, which reports only those calls that are verified to take place inside the city limits and are charged to the city as part of its police contract. Actual DCFS counts shown here are usually less than 5 percent higher.

Larceny Offenses	
Auto Parts & Accessories	28
Bicycles	6
Coin Operated Machine Device	5
Gas	0
Non-specific Category	39
Pickpocket	1
Purse Snatch	6
Shoplifting	100
Taken from Auto	98
Taken from Building	60
Total	343

Dispatched Calls for Service	
2007	3,837

Response Times	
Priority	Avg Time in Mins.
X	3.49
1	10.49
2	15.02
3	38.18

**Domestic Violence:
Part One Offenses**

Criminal Homicide	0
Rape	0
Child Rape	0
Attempted Rape	0
Robbery, Highway	0
Robbery, Commercial	0
Robbery, Gas Station	0
Robbery, Chain Store	0
Robbery, Residence	1
Robbery, Bank	0
Robbery, Misc.	0
Robbery, Carjack	0
Assault, Firearm	0
Assault, Knife	0
Assault, ODW	1
Assault, Hands	6
Commercial Burglary, FE	0
Commercial Burglary, NF	0
Commercial Burglary, ATT	0
Residential Burglary, FE	0
Residential Burglary, NF	1
Residential Burglary, ATT	0
Larceny, +\$250	0
Larceny, -\$250	0
Auto Theft	0
Truck-Bus Theft	0
Other Vehicle Theft	0
Theft Boat/RV	0
Arson Confirmed	0
Total	9

NOTE:

This page is a subcategory of page 22 and only refers to domestic violence incidents that produced a case report or citation.

**Domestic Violence:
Part Two Offenses**

Assault Fourth	25
Total Forgery/Fraud	1
Stolen Property	0
Vandalism	12
Weapons Violations	0
Commercial Vice	0
Total Sexual Offenses	0
Gambling	0
Total Family/Juvenile	4
DWI	0
Liquor Violations	0
Disorderly Conduct	0
Kidnapping	0
Trespass	0
Opium, coke, etc.	0
Marijuana	0
Synthetic Narcotics	0
Other Narcotics	0
Hate Crimes	0
Viol. of Court Orders (Misd)	17
Viol. of Court Orders (Felony)	1
All other	10
Total	70



ADULT AND JUVENILE CHARGES, ARRESTS, AND CITATIONS

	Adult Felony	Adult Misdemeanor	Juvenile Felony	Juvenile Misdemeanor	Total Adults and Juveniles
Criminal Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	1	0	0	0	1
Robbery	2	0	0	0	2
Aggravated Assault	4	0	0	1	5
Burglary	4	0	1	0	5
Larceny	7	34	5	20	66
Vehicle Theft	5	0	0	0	5
Assault, Fourth	0	41	0	7	48
Arson	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting/Forgery	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen Property	4	2	3	1	10
Vandalism	3	8	0	9	20
Weapons Violations	0	3	0	0	3
Prostitution - Vice	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offense (No Rape)	0	0	0	1	1
Narcotics/Drug Violation	18	4	5	1	28
Marijuana	0	10	0	6	16
Gambling, Other	0	0	0	0	0
DWI	0	77	0	3	80
Liquor Violation	0	18	0	11	29
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	1	1
Other (except Traffic)	8	41	2	4	55
Traffic	0	114	0	5	119
TOTAL	56	352	16	70	494

NOTE:

Charges include all adults and juveniles booked, cited and charged in absentia. Charges do not include persons that are booked on warrants each quarter.



Traffic Enforcement Activity

Violation	Traffic Motorcycle		TOTAL
	Patrol	Officer	
Abandoned Vehicle	78	0	78
Accident, DUI	11	0	11
Accident, Injury	51	25	76
Accident, Non-injury	86	0	86
Accident, Fatal	1	0	1
D.U.I.	58	0	58
Physical Control	2	0	2
Hit & Run, Occupied Non-injury	21	0	21
Hit & Run, Unoccupied	34	0	34
Hit & Run, Injury	5	0	5
Incident, NSC (Other than accident)	2	0	2
Motorcycle Complaint	1	0	1
Negligent Driving	11	0	11
Other Moving Violation	100	151	251
Defective Equipment	26	0	26
Other Non-moving Violation	23	97	120
Off Road Vehicle/ATV Violation	1	0	1
Parking Violation	52	135	187
Pedestrian/Bicycle Violation	3	0	3
Reckless Driving	14	0	14
Speeding (Pace)	11	0	11
Speeding (Radar)	282	127	409
Traffic Complaint Investigation	51	60	111
Attempting to Elude (Felony Flight)	3	0	3
Control (Other than Fire)	0	0	0
Driving While License Revoked/Suspended	174	0	174
Operator's License Violations, Other	25	0	25
Seatbelt Violation	2	0	2
Vehicle License Violations	72	0	72
TOTAL	1,200	595	1,795

Summary of Traffic Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
DUI	52	69	32.7%
Moving/Hazardous	1,245	1,148	-7.8%
Non-moving/Compliances	659	578	-12.3%
TOTAL	1,956	1,795	-8.2%

Traffic Accident Investigations

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Accident, DUI	11	11	0.0%
Accident, Injury	74	76	2.7%
Accident, Non-injury	95	86	-9.5%
Accident, Fatal	1	1	0.0%
Hit & Run, Occupied, Non-injury	20	21	5.0%
Hit & Run, Unoccupied	35	34	-2.9%
Hit & Run, Injury	4	5	25.0%
	2006	2007	Percent Change
Traffic Complaint Investigations	108	111	2.8%



SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Air Support Unit (Helicopter) Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Number of Details *	33	26	-21.2%
Patrol (Flight) Hours *	6.8	4.6	-31.9%

K-9 Unit Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
K-9 Used on Calls	14	8	-42.9%
Time Spent (Hours)	21.00	11.00	-47.6%

Hostage Negotiations Team Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Hostage and Barricade Incidents	0	0	N/A

Bomb Disposal Unit Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Responses	2	4	100.0%
Follow-ups	0	3	N/A

TAC-30 Unit Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Callouts	1	0	-100.0%

Department Ceremonial Unit Activity

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Callouts	0	0	N/A

NOTE:

* Air Support data was not available for 1st Quarter 2006. YTD is April - December only. Therefore, comparisons are not accurate.



Major and Special Investigations Section

Assault Offenses

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Assault, Aggravated	2	5	150.0%
Assault, Cutting	2	0	-100.0%
Assault, Handgun	3	0	-100.0%
Assault, Handgun (Driveby)	0	0	N/A
Assault, Long gun	1	0	-100.0%
Assault, Long gun (Driveby)	0	0	N/A
Assault, Other Firearm	0	0	N/A
Assault, Other Firearm (Driveby)	0	0	N/A
Assault, Unknown Firearm	0	0	N/A
Assault, Unknown Firearm (Driveby)	0	0	N/A
Assault, ODW	3	2	-33.3%
Assault, Simple	75	54	-28.0%

Fraud Offenses

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Embezzlement	3	1	-66.7%
Extortion	0	0	N/A
Fraud, All other	74	56	-24.3%
Fraud, UICD	5	2	-60.0%
Forgery Document	8	3	-62.5%
Forgery Checks	8	8	0.0%
Forgery Credit Cards	1	1	0.0%
Computer Investigations	0	0	N/A
Identity Theft	4	5	25.0%

Special Assault Offenses

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Rape	8	7	-12.5%
Child Rape	1	2	100.0%
Attempted Rape	0	0	N/A
Child Molestation	1	0	-100.0%
Child Porn	0	0	N/A
Incest	0	0	N/A
Indecent Exposure	3	2	-33.3%
Indecent Liberties	3	2	-33.3%
Sex Offense, NSC	2	3	50.0%
Sexual Offender Registration	0	0	N/A
Sexual Offender Registration Violations	0	0	N/A
Sexual Offender Verification	0	0	N/A
Child Luring	1	1	0.0%

Family/Juvenile Offenses

	2006	2007	Percent Change
Child Abuse	3	2	-33.3%
Child Neglect	1	1	0.0%
Disturbance, Family	40	28	-30.0%
Juvenile Disturbance	5	5	0.0%
Juvenile Runaway	77	71	-7.8%
Custodial Interference	8	10	25.0%
Elderly or Dependent Abuse	0	0	N/A
Elderly or Dependent Neglect	1	1	0.0%



Glossary of Terms

Adult Arrests

An arrest is counted every time an adult is cited for a criminal offense or booked. More specifically:

1. It includes all adult bookings, plus
2. All adult citations which are classified as criminal non-traffic.
3. When an adult is both cited and booked, it is only counted once.

Cases Cleared /Clearance

The solving of an offense by arrest, or in some circumstances, by exceptional means (the suspect died, is imprisoned on another charge, victim refuses to testify, etc.).

Cleared by Arrest:

A case can be closed by arrest when at least one suspect is positively identified and charges are recommended to the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. This closure does not require physical booking into a jail or juvenile detention facility. It also does not require the charging of all suspects, if there are multiple suspects in the crime. This category includes criminal citations into district and municipal courts for misdemeanors and felony filings into Superior Court, as well as all filings into Juvenile Court.

Exceptional Clearance:

A case can be closed "exceptional" if it can be established that a crime has been committed and the identity of a suspect is positively confirmed, but due to circumstances beyond our control, no charges are filed. An example of this type of closure is a case in which the victim declines to assist in prosecution. Another example is when another police agency files charges on a related crime stemming from the same incident. (Car stolen in King County, but suspect arrested out of the stolen car in Bellevue. Bellevue P.D. charges the suspect with possession of the stolen car. We close the stolen car case "exceptional.")

Unfounded:

Cases are closed as "unfounded" when the investigation reveals that no crime has been committed. An example would be the report of a theft by one party that is determined to be a false report by interviewing other independent witnesses

Administrative Clearance:

This clearance is used primarily to close non-criminal police investigations like found property. For instance, if a citizen finds and turns over to police a wallet. Investigation reveals who the owner of the wallet is and the item is returned to that person.

Inactive:

This category is used when all investigative leads are exhausted and the case can not be closed by any of the above classifications.

Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a subcategory to other crimes. Virtually any crime can be classified as domestic violence. In the State of Washington, Domestic Violence is defined as a crime of violence against the person or property of a spouse, former spouse, persons related by blood or marriage, persons who have a child in common, former/current roommates, persons who have or had a dating relationship, and persons related to the suspect by the parent-child (biological or legal) relationship. In some cases, the age of the victim or suspect may determine whether or not the legal definition above is met.

Part II Offenses

This category includes all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I. Crimes include other assaults (simple), forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property (buying, receiving and/or possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.), prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution or commercial vice...i.e. statutory rape, indecent exposure, etc.), drug violations, gambling, offenses against the family and children, driving under the influence, liquor violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.

